

FIG. 1

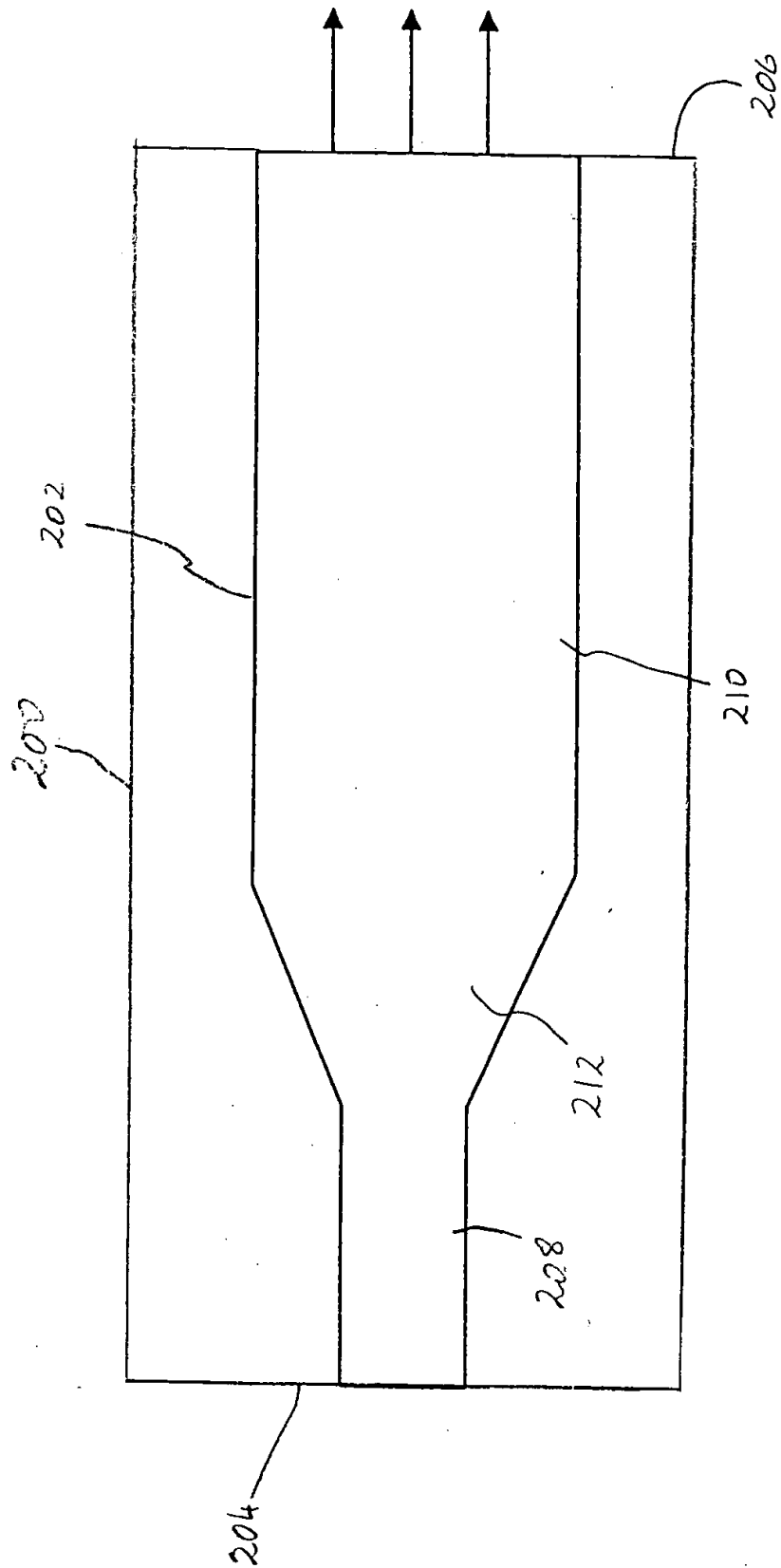


FIG. 2 A

1 0 3 1



The graph shows the power dissipation characteristics of the 2N3638 tube. The y-axis represents Power in milliwatts (mW), ranging from 0.0 to 800.0. The x-axis represents Current in milliamperes (mA), ranging from 0.0 to 1000.0. The curve starts at approximately 750 mW at 0 mA and decreases as current increases, reaching 0 mW at 1000 mA.

Current (mA)	Power (mW)
0.0	750.0
200.0	550.0
400.0	400.0
600.0	250.0
800.0	100.0
1000.0	0.0

FIG. 3B

The graph shows the power output of a 404 tube as a function of current. The x-axis represents Current in milliamperes (mA), ranging from 0 to 500. The y-axis represents Power in milliwatts (mW), ranging from 0 to 400. The curve is a straight line passing through the origin (0,0) and approximately (400, 300). A label '404' points to the curve.

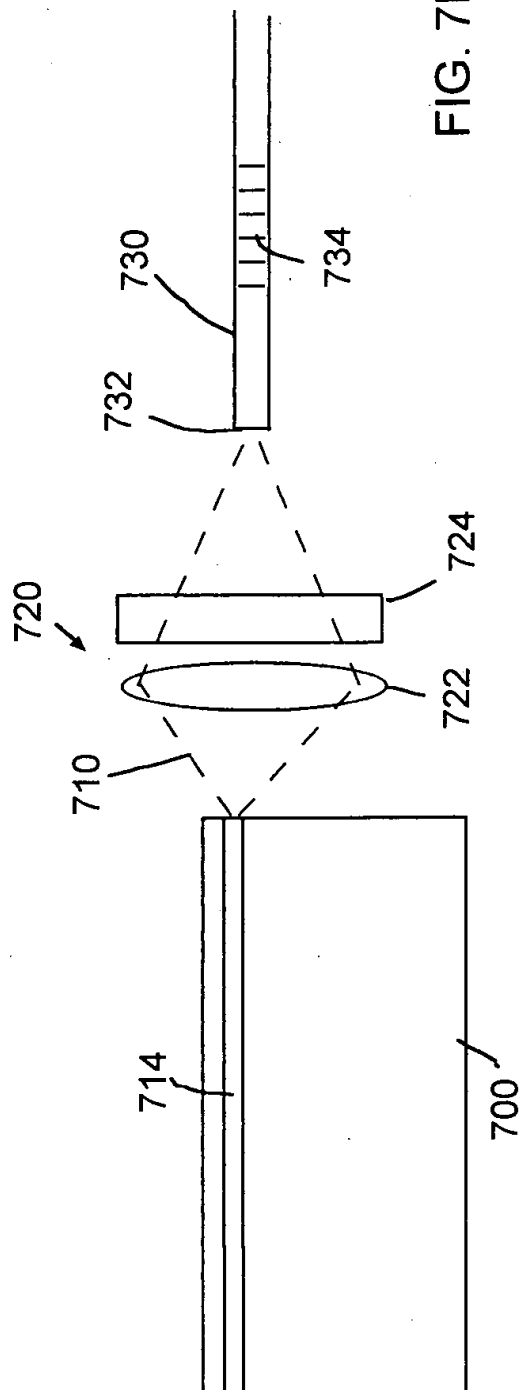
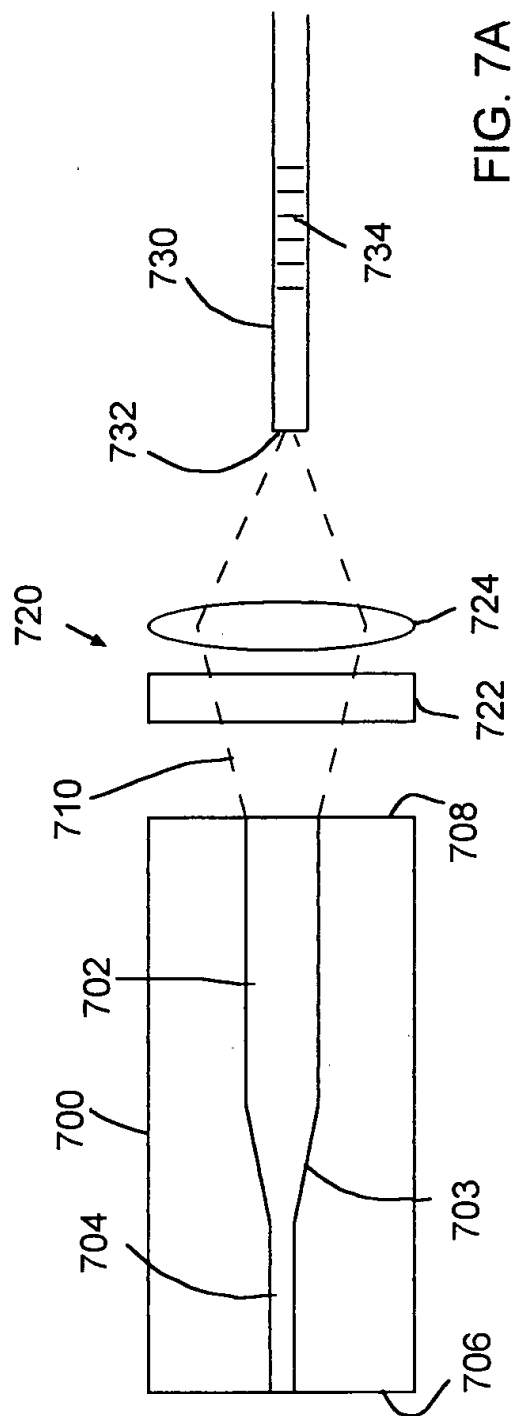
Current (mA)	Power (mW)
0	0
100	75
200	150
300	225
400	300
500	375

Fig. 4

A hand-drawn graph showing Output Power (mW) on the y-axis versus Current (mA) on the x-axis. The y-axis has tick marks at 200, 400, 600, 800, and 1000. The x-axis has tick marks at 300, 600, 900, and 1200. A straight line is drawn from the origin (0,0) to the point (1200, 1000), indicating a linear relationship between current and output power.

Fig. 5

Figure 1 is a scatter plot showing Kink power (mW) on the Y-axis versus Wafer # on the X-axis. The Y-axis ranges from 0 to 800 mW, and the X-axis ranges from 0 to 50. Two data series are plotted: one using solid squares and another using open circles. Both series show a general upward trend in kink power as the wafer number increases, with some fluctuations. The solid squares are generally higher than the open circles, especially in the middle range of wafer numbers.





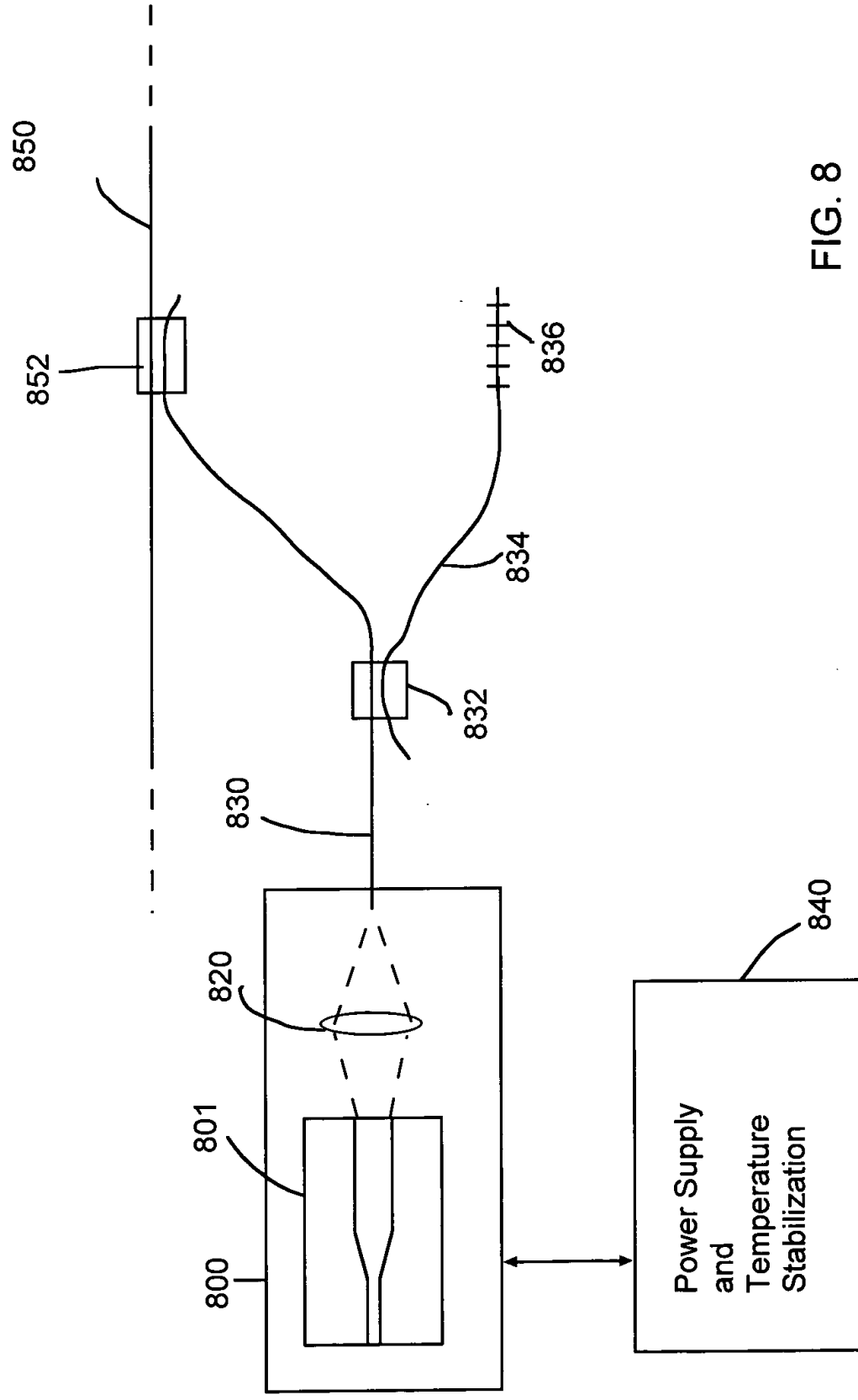


FIG.